classify the government. In theory it was patterned after the American Government and so was of the presidential type. In practice the government approached nearer to the parliamentary system of government. First Osmena and later Quezon was the titular head of the party in power and the responsible leader of the Filipino participation in the government. This brought realization to the Governor-General of the necessity of maintaining harmonious relations with the Filipino leaders to insure a successful administration. Osmena and Quezon although not in the Cabinet were of the Cabinet, in fact if not in name were Premiers.

The Constitution continues the executive departments as authorized by the Government of the Philippine Islands. The heads of departments upon their own initiative or upon the request of the National Assembly may be heard by the Assembly. However, the government is brought back to the presidential form of government by the constitutional prohibition against any member of the National Assembly holding any other office without forfeiting his seat.

Big men have filled cabinet posts in the Philippine Government. Among them were capable Americans, like Dean C. Worcester in Interior, and W. Morgan Shuster and Charles E. y eater in Public Instruction—and capable Filipinos, like Gregorio Araneta, the first Filipino to become secretary of an executive department, that of Finance and Justice; Rafael Palma, the first official to occupy at the same time legislative and executive positions, namely, member of the Philippine

Senate and Secretary of the Interior 5 and Victorino Mapa, who stepped aside as a member of the Supreme Court to become Secretary of Justice.

EXECUTIVE BUREAUS AND OFFICES

The bureaus, offices, and governmental units under their corresponding departments and heads are grouped as follows: